

WEATHER.

(U. S. Weather Bureau Forecast.)
Fair and warmer; temperature about 40 degrees tonight; increasing cloudiness tomorrow; light rain tomorrow night; colder Monday. Temperatures today—Highest, 52, at 1 p.m.; lowest, 35, at 6:40 p.m.
Full report on page A-2.

Closing N.Y. Markets—Sales—Page 18

86th YEAR. No. 34,283.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1938—THIRTY-FOUR PAGES. **

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HITLER RETURNS TRIUMPHANTLY TO AUSTRIA, UNDER NAZI RULE; BRITAIN MAY FIGHT FOR CZECHS

Reich Planes Land 1,000 Soldiers at Vienna.

FUEHRER IS HAILED ALL ALONG ROUTE

New Chancellor Goes to Greet Nation's New Chief.

BACKGROUND—

Austria bowed to German demands for submission to Nazi rule after Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler backed his ultimatum for complete reorganization of the Vienna government with invasion. Chancellor Schuschnigg resigned after more than four years in office as successor to Engelbert Dollfus, who was assassinated by Nazis in 1934.

By the Associated Press.

VIENNA, March 12.—About 1,000 German infantrymen, landed from planes, began marching into Vienna at 5:06 p.m. (11:06 a.m. E. S. T.) today as Adolf Hitler returned in triumph to his native Austria.

The German soldiers landed at the suburban Aspern Airport, the commander of which said they arrived in huge bombers.

They planned to take part in a great torchlight procession through Vienna tonight. It was hoped Hitler would review the demonstration, with the new Nazi government of Austria.

Meanwhile the German Fuehrer made his triumphal entry into Linz, capital of Upper Austria, at 3:13 p.m. (10:13 a.m. E. S. T.).

Long Live Hitler.

Crowds waiting in the main square shouted, "Long live the liberator of Austria, Adolf Hitler."

Edmund Glaise-Horstensau, vice chancellor of the new Nazi government of Austria, addressed the frenzied crowd.

Today after a long time Hitler again is stepping on Austrian soil.

So far as known it has been 23 years since Hitler visited the land of his birth.

Arthur Seyss-Inquart, the chancellor, left Vienna by air for Linz to greet Hitler, who made him Austria's new chief.

All the villages of Upper Austria through which Hitler passed turned out to a man as the Austrian-born leader of Nazidom moved toward Vienna.

At Reid, near the frontier, thousands of peasants and townspeople weeping for joy, gathered to salute the Reichsfuehrer, who has become also Der Fuehrer for many Austrians.

With Hitler were Heinrich Himmler, chief of all German police; Erhard Milch, German undersecretary for air; and other high German officials.

Columns of German soldiers were swinging through Austria, as the Nazism of Hitler dominated the nation.

Soldiers Join Invaders.

At Salzburg, Innsbruck, Kufstein and Linz, where German soldiers arrived early in the day, Austrian military joined the ranks of the invaders, greeting them cordially.

At Lambach, shortly before Der Fuehrer arrived, the janitor of a school which Hitler had attended as a boy, fired a shot at an armed column of brown-shirted S. A. troops.

No one was hurt, but the janitor was arrested and flogged. Ten German tanks arrived at Lambach at 1:10 p.m.

Reorganization Spurred.

The German advance spurred Nazi reorganization of Austria. Nazis took over provincial and municipal government.

The Federal Front, the only legal political party under Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg, was disbanded.

Leaflets showered from German bombing planes proclaimed Austro-German "anschluss." Nazi troops whipped unenthusiastic Socialist workers.

Frontiers were closed to halt would-be fugitives.

Schuschnigg, the deposed chancellor, remained the prisoner of armed S. A. and S. S. units (Nazi Guard Corps) in Belvedere Castle in Vienna.

Two detachments of the S. A. and S. S. surrounded the magnificent building. Another S. A. unit patrolled the castle courtyard.

Automobiles of diplomats hurriedly arrived and departed as friends attempted to arrange for Schuschnigg to go abroad, perhaps to live in exile in Hungary.

Dollfus Slayer Honored.

The sudden turn of events made a Nazi national hero out of Otto Platten, who was executed for killing Chancellor Engelbert Dollfus June 12, 1934. Crowds brought candles and flowers to his grave, some of the wreaths bearing the inscription: "And now you have finally won."

High general of the Austrian labor service, Austrian youths and housewives stood shoulder to shoulder in (See VIENNA, Page A-4.)



The swastika is hoisted over the Austrian Legation, on Massachusetts avenue, on instructions from the new Nazi government. It flies beneath the Austrian flag.—Star Staff Photo.

GERMAN SOLDIERS CONTACT ITALIANS

Troops Reach Brenner Pass and Exchange Greeting With Duce's Force.

By the Associated Press.

ROME, March 12.—For the first time since the World War German troops today stood at Italy's frontier, at the historic Brenner Pass, and made friendly contact with Italian border guards.

Five truckloads of German infantry under a lieutenant colonel, part of the legion marching into Austria to make sure Reichsfuehrer Hitler's domination, arrived at the strategic Alpine portal.

In Rome it became apparent Hitler had given Premier Mussolini advance information that he was sending German troops into Austria.

The commander of the German detachment at Brenner Pass immediately called on the Italian commander of the frontier garrison.

Their meeting took place near the barrier which bears the Latin legend: "Frontier stone between Italy and Austria, consecrated by the Treaty of St. Germain, September 10, 1919."

The German, speaking in Italian, said:

"I offer the salute of the German nation and express its admiration to your chief."

The Italian commander thanked him and paid a tribute to Hitler.

The meeting showed how Europe had moved since 1934, when Mussolini rushed his divisions to the Brenner Pass as a gesture to restrain Germany at the time of the Nazi putsch of July.

In ancient times the Brenner Pass was the avenue for three Teuton invasions of the Italian peninsula.

LEGATION FLYING EMBLEM OF NAZIS

Austrian Envoy Instructed to Display Swastika With National Flag.

By the Associated Press.

Austrian Minister Edgar L. G. Prochnik, after receiving instructions by cable from Vienna, today had the Nazi swastika hoisted over the Austrian Legation at 2343 Massachusetts avenue N.W., heralding German domination of his homeland.

The swastika was flown under the regular Austrian flag.

Meanwhile, the United States Government played the role of an alert spectator to the history-making events in Austria, hopeful that nothing would occur to involve this country directly in the troubled Central European situation.

American diplomatic representatives—the Government's eyes and ears in Europe—kept President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull fully informed by cable of the rapid developments.

U. S. Awaits Developments.

Nothing has happened so far in connection with the Nazification of Austria, which would give reason for protest by the United States or otherwise involve this country, Secretary Hull said at a press conference.

The Secretary emphasized the watchful waiting attitude of this Government, however, by remarking that, while he had no comment on the European crisis, he at least would be thinking of something to say if anything had happened to involve the United States.

Minister Prochnik said the cable ordering him to hoist the Nazi emblem over the legation was the first communication he had received from his foreign office in Vienna since Wednesday.

(See PROCHNIK, Page A-4.)

Armed Assistance Is Weighed by Cabinet.

PLAN CONSIDERED INCLUDES FRANCE

Protests on Berlin's Course Rejected Scornfully.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, March 12.—The British cabinet today considered the possibility of armed British aid to France in protection of Czechoslovakia from the fate which has befallen Austria.

The cabinet's views on this grave issue were communicated at the close of a tense session to Charles Corbin, the French Ambassador, but no decision was announced.

Whether a decision was reached was undisclosed, but Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain was known to have been bitterly angered by the latest display of Reichsfuehrer Hitler's "naked fist"—the imposition of a Nazi yoke on Austria.

Stiff-Tone Welcomed.

The stiff tone of his communiqué at the close of the cabinet meeting was warmly welcomed in Paris and Praha.

But meanwhile Hitler was sweeping toward Vienna in what was intended to be his greatest triumph.

Mighty Nazi and Fascist armies stretched in an unbroken line from the Baltic to the Mediterranean to confront Britain and France with decisions as grave as those of 1914.

Protests Too Late.

The vigorous protests Britain and France made yesterday to Berlin, it was evidenced, came too late to save Austria.

In Berlin the Reich government rejected the protests, asserting Britain and France had acted "on false information."

Berlin's scornful attitude was cited in Paris as evidence that mere protests were valueless. French official opinion was described as convinced that only a strong Anglo-French stand could save Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Chamberlain, his new "realistic" policy of trying to appease the dictators through friendly chats all but destroyed, retired glumly to his country house, Chequers, for the customary week end. But all cabinet ministers remained close to London, to meet again Monday, if not sooner.

Reich Fact Impossible.

The post-cabinet communiqué made it clear any Anglo-German agreement was out of the question. Rome's refusal to return to her old role of protector of Austria's freedom vastly reduced prospects of renewed Anglo-Italian friendship.

Mr. Chamberlain, however, was believed to be still uncertain as to whether the British public would stand behind a clear-cut declaration that Britain would go to war to keep Czechoslovakia independent.

Clement R. Attlee, leader of the Labor opposition, was called into consultation with Viscount Halifax, foreign secretary, to be told of the government's intentions and be consulted concerning the opposition's attitude toward future policy.

Protests Too Late.

It was all too clear that Great Britain's words of protest came far too late to save Austria from Nazi domination and that the ministers must make up their minds now whether to force a solid front with France and Czechoslovakia to prevent the same kind of a march to the East.

Furious government opposition demanded that Mr. Chamberlain answer the question of Czechoslovakia's future and answer it quickly.

Arthur Henderson, Laborite, served notice he would ask the premier in Commons Monday whether Great Britain would pledge armed aid to France in the event France is attacked while trying to save Czechoslovakia from German domination.

Von Ribbentrop Waits.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Joachim von Ribbentrop, the German statesman who heard the useless British protests, was expected to remain at the German Embassy.

(See LONDON, Page A-4.)



ULTIMATUM GIVEN T. V. A. DIRECTORS

Quit Disputes or Resign, President Tells Three at Hearing.

By JOHN H. CLINE.

The three directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority were faced today with an ultimatum from President Roosevelt to compose their differences or resign.

The President took this stand last night after a day-long conference with the trio had brought a blunt statement of defiance from Chairman Arthur E. Morgan and a voluminous mass of data in support of their position from his hostile co-directors, Dr. Harcourt Morgan and David E. Lilienthal.

When the conference broke up the President told the directors:

"In my judgment, the public interest cannot further be jeopardized by internal dissension, and I can only reiterate it is the duty of every member of the board to consider at board meetings, impersonally and objectively, the important problems and policies of the T. V. A. and not to obstruct the carrying out of decisions reached by a majority of the board. And I must say quite frankly that any of you who cannot do that owe it to the public of the United States not to remain on the board."

Although the statement on its face appeared to be directed to Chairman Morgan, Stephen Early, White House secretary, emphasized that the President had addressed his remark to all three directors.

The President instructed the trio to return in person next Friday or submit in writing any further statement with the controversy. Mr. Roosevelt is expected to withhold his own observations with reference to the controversy until after he has received these statements.

Senator Norris, Independent, of Nebraska, father of the T. V. A., said he thought Morgan's refusal to answer Mr. Roosevelt's questions would justify a concurrent congressional resolution, requiring a majority of both Houses of Congress, to oust the chairman.

The Nebraskaan added, however, that there undoubtedly would be strong opposition to any such resolution until after a thorough investigation of the T. V. A. were made.

The Nebraska Senator has proposed

(See T. V. A., Page A-9.)

Amnesia Victim Held.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 12 (AP).—Police Chief Frank J. Mahoney said today he had been requested to hold an apparent amnesia victim identified as Lewis Sams, jr., 36, of Denver, until relatives arrive from Colorado.

Sams asked aid from a policeman yesterday, explaining he did not know where he was.

Lou Gehrig, Signed By Yankees, to Get \$39,000 for 1938

By the Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 12.—Lou Gehrig, iron man first baseman of the New York Yankees, signed a \$39,000 one-year contract today. Manager Joe McCarthy revealed that the Yankees' spring training headquarters.

It was an increase of \$3,000 over his 1937 salary.

BULLETIN

Testimony that shooting by police might have caused the fire in the home of Leroy Keys was offered today as the second inquest into the fatal shooting by officers of the demented colored World War veteran advanced.

Mattie M. Woodford, who lives next door to the Keys' home, at 2470 Ontario road N.W., said she had heard persons in a crowd outside the house say the fire started in this manner and not when Keys set fire to a curtain, as reported by police.

Police contend the starting of the fire was one of the reasons Keys was shot, since in doing so he had endangered the lives of others in the house.

(Earlier story on page A-20.)

AIRPLANE MECHANIC HELD IN SPY CASE

German-Born Seversky Employee Fourth Arrested in New York Area in Month.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 12.—A German-born airplane mechanic, the fourth person to be arrested in the metropolitan area within a month on espionage charges, was held today in default of \$10,000 bail.

The mechanic, Otto Hermann Voss, 39, of Floral Park, was employed in the Seversky Aircraft Corp.'s shops at Farmingdale, Long Island. He was charged with delivering and inducing others to deliver "to agents of a foreign power certain documents, writings, code books, signal books, photographs, instruments and information relating to the defense of the United States."

He was arrested under the World War espionage statute which the Government invoked when it held two soldiers and a woman hairdresser here February 26 on espionage charges.

Voss is a naturalized citizen and is married.

Federal agents who made the arrest and Assistant United States Attorney Lester C. Dunigan declined to give details in the case "at this time."

The Seversky Corp. is building new type pursuit planes for the Army.

3,000 PILGRIMS IN YOUTH PARADE

'We Want Jobs,' They Chant in March to Capitol in Fight for Act.

Chanting "Pass the American Youth Act—We want jobs," 3,000 young men and women marched, rode, roller-skated and bicycled up Constitution avenue to the Capitol in a noon-hour parade today to pass in review before legislators supporting their fight for Federal aid for work and education.

Led by their 27-year-old president, William Hinkel, a robust, bare-headed native son of St. Joseph, Mo., the youthful legion intermittently sang and chanted as the line of march proceeded for several blocks behind a squad of motor cycle policemen.

A real relic of the "horse-and-buggy days," an old horse-drawn rig driven by two colored boys, carried "Miss American Youth" up the avenue. She was blond Marie Apple, 22, of the Trenton (N. J.) Y. W. C. A., one of those aiding the American Youth Congress in its fight for \$500,000,000 in Federal appropriation.

"Snow White" in Line.

Near the head of the line of march were "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." Snow White was Miss Eleanor Tobis, 20, of Hunter College, New York, president of the American Student Union. Wrapped in a sheet, Miss Tobis, an attractive brunette, led the "Seven Dwarfs," represented on placards borne by her companions.

"I want a job this summer," Miss Tobis proclaimed when asked what help she expected from benefits of the bill if it is enacted at this session of Congress.

Virtually all the 48 States were represented by college students, unemployed young men and women. The unemployed youth were preceded by a leading band of their employed leaders, who work for various organizations advocating enactment of the American Youth Act.

Leaders to Report.

Leaders of the Congress were to report this afternoon on events of the past week in Washington, in a meeting at the Departmental Auditorium. They were to recapitulate testimony introduced at public hearings before the Senate Education and Labor subcommittee on the \$500,000,000 bill for aid to youth.

The last event scheduled is a meeting and entertainment at the auditorium tonight.

Last night the delegates gathered there to hear Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, who proclaimed the necessity of Government aid to youth; Eli Oliver, executive vice president of labor's Non-Partisan League, and several youth leaders.

Democrats Gaining.

HYDE PARK, N. Y., March 12 (AP).—The Democrats are gaining slightly in President Roosevelt's traditionally Republican home town, official 1938 enrollment figures show.

BROADER POWERS FOR SCHOOL BOARD URGED IN REPORT

President's Advisory Group Recommends Lump Sum Appropriation.

RIDERS, DETERMINING POLICY, ARE CRITICIZED

Comprehensive Code of General Legislation Should Be Enacted, Is Opinion.

BACKGROUND—

President appointed a committee of 24 educators September 19, 1936, to study Federal aid to vocational education in connection with prevailing economic and social conditions. The following April he requested the committee to extend the study to Federal-State relationships in the entire field of education and to make a report.

Public school appropriations would be made in a lump sum and detailed administration left to the Board of Education and school officials under recommendations transmitted to Congress by the President's Advisory Committee on Education.

In a report made public today the committee sharply criticized the practice of inserting legislative riders determining school policy in appropriation bills and pointed out the limited power of the Board of Education in appropriation matters caused by the absence of complete control of its budget and the practice of appropriating by items.

The committee also urges that a comprehensive code of basic general legislation should be enacted for the District public school system.

The President's Advisory Committee on Education was appointed in September, 1936, to study the experience under the existing program of Federal aid for vocational education. The report was transmitted to Congress by the President under date of February 23.

More Power Urged.

Among the recommendations for the District is one that the Board of Education should be vested by the proposed code with the corporate powers commonly exercised by municipal school boards in order that it may have adequate authority to maintain and operate a complete and unified public school system, including purchase, construction and repair of all public school facilities. The board should be required, as at present, to exercise all administrative powers through a single executive responsible to it.

It is recommended that the school code should be kept current with changing needs by appropriate amendment procedure, but detailed legislation enacting upon administration should be avoided.

Simpler System Urged.

The budgetary procedure for the District school system should be simplified, the report recommends. Regardless of possible changes in the budgetary procedure, Congress should reduce greatly the number of items under which appropriations for the schools are made by consolidating all appropriations for schools into a small number of major funds.

Inclusion of the District of Columbia, as far as feasible, is advised by the President's commission in all educational grants on the same basis as a State. The District should not be included, the report says, in the proposed grants for the extension of library service in rural areas, but should be included in all the other new grants proposed.

The chairman of the President's Advisory Committee on Education is Floyd W. Reeves, who submitted the report.

INSURGENT TROOPS STRIKE AT HIJAR

Belchite Becomes Troop Base for Force Advancing Rapidly to Cut Foes' Lines.

By the Associated Press.

HENDAYE, France, at the Spanish frontier, March 12.—Insurgent shock troops struck today at Hajar—scarcely 60 miles from the Mediterranean coast—in their smashing offensive to dismember government Spain.

The war-torn village of Belchite, long the key point of the Aragon front, was turned into a base for the fast-moving insurgent assault troops, who, in four days of fighting, have captured more than 30 villages and nearly 1,000 square miles of territory. Hajar is about 25 miles southeast of Belchite.

Government reserves were rushed desperately into breached lines along the 70-mile front.

Communiques from Madrid admitted the insurgents advanced more than 25 miles eastward toward coastal Valencia.

BELCHITE, Spain, March 12 (AP).—An American listed as Law Norman of Indianapolis, Ind., a member of the Lincoln Brigade fighting with the Spanish government forces, was among the dead reported found here yesterday.

A number of Americans were said to have been captured in the Belchite sector, which fell to the insurgents.

DISTRICT DAY SET ASIDE

Action Taken to Consider Navy Building Measure.

District day has been set aside in the House on Monday so the Navy building bill can be taken up. Chairman Palmisano of the District Committee waived rights to the day as only two measures are awaiting action.

One of these was to retire police and firemen and the other to reduce the work week of firemen.

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